FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1840. [NO. 1230.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been engaged in teaching more than a year, wishes to obtain a School for about six months, to commence in January. He would prefer the School to be composed chiefly of persons preparing for College, as he has been engaged in teaching the Classics. Good recommendations will be given. All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Address A. B., Fayetteville, N. C.
December 22 1840. 29-2w

Winter Strained Sperm Lamp OIL.

200 GALLONS PURE SPERM OIL, warranted not to chill, just received per Steam-Cotton Plant, and for sale by the gallon or hogshead, by
JAS. MARTINE.
December 18, 1840. 29-1m

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 14th January, 1841, at the plantation of the late Charles McAlister, deceased, near Fayetteville,

One Carriage, one Sulkey, a few Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, at the same time, will be hired for one year, the NEGROES belonging to said Estate, consisting of Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Note with approved security will be required in payment.
JONATHAN EVANS, *Ex'r.*
of C. McAlister, deceased.
December 21, 1840. 29-3w

TO HIRE,

ON the 1st day of January, 1841, at the Market House in Fayetteville, that lot of

VALUABLE NEGROES,

belonging to the heirs of Kedar Bryan, deceased, and formerly hired in Sampson county.
JOSEPH W. EVANS, *Guardian.*
December 21, 1840. 29-2w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD be glad to employ, immediately, two good JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS, one to make walnut work and the other mahogany. None but good workmen need apply, to whom the best of wages will be given.
DEJERNATT & RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., Dec. 19, 1840. 29-3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE valuable Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Nott & Starr, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841 either late stand, on a credit for all sums over one hundred dollars, of six months, for notes with approved security, payable at Bank.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Dec. 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm. Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to law.
JOHN D. STARR.
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is receiving from the North, and offers for sale, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, strong Fwilled Kerseys, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, double milled drab Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Merinos Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Vesting, Diapers, Irish Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslin-de-Lains, Ribbons, Wool Hats, fine Hats, Seal and Plush Caps, Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets and Hoods, BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Knives and Forks, Pocket Saws, Trace Chains, Spades and Shovels, Frying Pans, Tea Kettles, Cut Nails, Steel and Bar Iron, Collins' Axes, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Groceries, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Raisins, Figs, Seine Twine and Rope, Bar Lead, Shot, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, edged and printed Plates, printed Teas, &c.
December 16, 1840. 28-6w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction, on the 11th of January next, in front of the premises, that desirable STORE HOUSE on Green Street, lately occupied by B. Beach, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit.
JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 16, 1840. 28-ts.

PASS THEM UP.

ALL persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library Society, will please return them to
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1840. 28-tf.

NEGRO SALE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to sell the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Duncan McBryde, deceased, will, on the first day of January next, expose to sale, at the residence of Malcom McBryde, near Randalsville, Robeson County, N. Carolina,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

Viz: two Women, three Boys between the ages of 5 and 18, and one Girl about 12 years of age. Credit, six months,—purchasers giving bond with approved security.
M. McBRYDE, } *Comm'rs.*
D. A. McARN, }
December 8, 1840. 28-3w

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Remember Me; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.
Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY, I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

1 Lot, with its improvements, on Hay Street, joining Baxter's.

1 Lot, improved, on Hillsborough Street, joining Carmon's.

1 do., unimproved, joining Carmon's.

850 acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining L. D. Henry, John Huske, and others.

The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-ts.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*
Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-2m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, IX and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

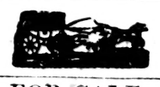
—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Valance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
December 7, 1840. 27-3m

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NORTH BEND ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, located near Randalsville Post Office, in Robeson county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to the Red Bluff, S. C., is now under charge of Mr. John H. McDonald, an experienced Teacher, who will give his undivided attention to the duties of his station. The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geography, Latin and Greek. School will commence on the 1st Monday in January next. Terms as usual. 15 Boarders can be accommodated at $6 per month, by respectable families in the neighborhood.
PATRICK McEACHIN, *Sec'y.*
Robeson County, Dec. 3, 1840. 27tt



FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Wilmington, N. C., on the 1st day of January next,

14 STAGE COACHES
And HARNESS.

Most of the Coaches are in first rate order. Terms liberal.
ALEX'R MACRAE,
Gen'l Ag't W. & R. R. R. Co.
December 2, 1840. 27tt

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS'

OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.
J. HUSKE & SON.
December 8, 1840. 27tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.
J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

For Sale,
PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf
☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.
JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

SPEECH OF HON. W. B. SHEPARD,

In the Senate, on the bill appropriating $250,000 from the Public Treasury, for the purpose of constructing the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

The gentleman from Buncombe, in addressing the Senate a few days ago, thought proper, Mr. Speaker, to allude to what he calls the Nag's Head interest on this floor, and appealed to them to vote for his bill.—It is true, he said, that section of the State had never received any portion of the favours of the State; nevertheless he hoped this bill would receive the same support from that interest, which, at the last session of the Legislature, it had given to similar measures. Being one of the individuals thus specially referred to, I will state frankly the reasons why I cannot respond to the gentleman's appeal, and aid him in passing this bill through the Senate.

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of this bill. I intend merely to avail myself of this opportunity of stating the reasons why I have adopted the course I intend to pursue upon this and all similar measures. I intend my remarks merely as explanatory and in justification of my own course, without designing or hoping to influence that of others. In doing so, I may perhaps subject myself to the charge of egotism. My excuse, sir, however, will be, that a justification of the course I intend now to pursue, upon subjects similar in character to the one under discussion, render such allusions indispensable.

I intend, sir, to vote against the bill now on your table, in every form and shape in which it can be presented to this body, and yet, sir, I do so with the greatest reluctance. The friends of this measure have, however, left me no choice as an Eastern man. They have, by their conduct, compelled me to vote against this and all similar measures which may be brought before this body, or be faithless to my own home, which we are told is a crime worse than that of being an infidel. Were I standing here merely as an individual, with no other rights and interests to protect than those personal to myself, I would act differently. But, sir, I represent the rights and interests of the people of Pasquotank and Perquimons. They have for a short time entrusted to me, as their agent, the guardianship of those rights, and I would be grossly faithless to them, were I to permit any personal relations or party management to induce me to vote for this bill.

All associations of men for purposes of self-government, particularly all democratic Governments, are compromises of private and local interests for the general welfare. Where, however, this private or local interest does not conflict with the general welfare, it is the duty of a wise government to promote, by all the means within its reach, the individual object. It is, moreover, the duty of a just and wise government so to distribute its favours, that each section of its territory or portion of its inhabitants may feel its blessing. It should imitate the sun, which, whilst it extracts dews from the poorest as well as the richest soil, returns upon each alike its fertilizing showers. All governments are tyrannical which pursue a different course, and it matters little to the portion of the country that may be oppressed, whether her tyrants number one or many.

Whenever there ceases to be a sympathy between the ruler and the ruled; whenever those who have the power treat with contempt or indifference any portion of the rights and interests of the people; the government is a tyranny, call it by what name you will. And whenever its indifference proceeds from ignorance, it is odious and contemptible tyranny, unbecoming a freeman to tolerate, or even a man to endure. Unfortunately for mankind, this latter feeling is too often the predominant one. Selfishness is the ruling passion where men act in masses, and in the attainment of its object, truth, justice and humanity are frequently disregarded.

I am no advocate for indiscriminate liberality of a public character. National liberality is the dream of enthusiasts. All we can expect in a government is, that its conduct should be actuated by an enlightened self-interest.

These principles, sir, which I believe to be sound, I have endeavored to be governed by, in the humble part which I have acted upon the subject of internal improvements, since I have been a member of the Legislature of North Carolina. I am, however, forced to change my position, and I shall state frankly and openly the reason why I do so. It is because we of the East have been met by our Western brethren with an intense selfishness, that exceeds any thing I have hitherto met with in the history of legislation.

I said that I would vote against this bill with great reluctance, and that reluctance is unfeigned. I have been for many years an advocate for what is called internal improvements, from a deep conviction that some system for the developement of our resources is indispensable for our character as well as prosperity. I have travelled much in the other States of the Union, and I have been often deeply mortified and pained, to hear the reflections which are frequently made upon my native State, and to know the character which she bears abroad; a character not materially or permanently changed by a momentary effervescence of political excitement; for, beyond a few barren praises, N. Carolina can never hope for any thing more than the Jackall's portion in a division of the spoils of the Federal Government.

And, sir, I will tell those gentlemen who are making such desperate exertions to mount the triumphal car, and partake the breeze, that they are destined to bitter disappointment. But should this foreboding not be realized, and some one of our distinguished citizens meet with their just reward, what benefit will this be to the State? It may perhaps fill a handsome paragraph in a newspaper, and beyond that be soon forgotten. I would therefore say to those gentlemen, who think such an achievement will clear our State's escutcheon from all the aspersions of our enemies, that if our great whig revolution brings no other fruit than this, we will have paid too dear for the whistle.

North Carolina, within her borders, has all the elements of a great State. She needs nothing more to be all her warmest friends wish her to be, than that her councils should be guided by an enlightened self-interest; that the West, which has the power, should treat the East, not as a conquered province, but as a cherished and valuable portion of the body politic, entitled to a fair share in the honours, the emoluments and favours of the Government.

This is the revolution I wish to see in North Carolina; one more worthy of the attention of our good and wise men, than all the petty office-seeking which seems to have obscured the intellects, warped the judgment, and narrowed the mind of all who move in this infected atmosphere. Whenever this revolution is effected, and not till then, can the song of patriotism, for the glory, prosperity and happiness of the good old North State ascend in triumph, or be any thing more than a song.

Deeply convinced of the truth of these sentiments, after eight years service in the halls of our national legislature, I determined to quit a post where I found nothing could be done to advance the great work in which the Eastern part of North Carolina is so deeply, so vitally interested. I there found the whole of our State delegation, including our Senators, our worst enemies.—The interests of the Eastern part of North Carolina was a mere bagatelle in comparison with party arrangements and party plans. One gentleman was full of constitutional scruples; he thought there was not power given in the constitution, even to build a light house, and that we were inextricably bound to grope our way in the dark forever; another gentleman was full of unintelligible jargon about paying the public debt, and reducing the tariff. His mind was so completely bewildered with the theories of Mr. Calhoun, that he had neither time nor intellect to devote to the business of his own people.

In this posture of our affairs at Washington, I felt perfectly satisfied that nothing could be done there, and that if a revolution ever took place it must commence here; that the Legislature of North Carolina must be induced to take an interest in the improvement of the State, and should speak to her servants in the Federal Government in such a tone that she would command the unprincipled, and stimulate and confirm the weak and wavering.

With these feelings, I took my seat in this body two years ago. Soon after my arrival here, two propositions came before the Senate for their consideration; one for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; the other for the construction of a rail road from Fayetteville to the mountains. These were projects in which the middle and western part of the State took a deep interest. The very strongest appeals were made to the Senate on their behalf. Neither of them, however, could benefit my section of the State in any form or manner whatever. The entire country East of the Roanoke had no more connexion with them than they could have in a rail road to the moon. Myself, however, with other Eastern friends, in the spirit which I have just proclaimed, voted for them, and, through our votes, they passed this body. We attached to the latter bill an amendment, proposing a subscription of $300,000 to the Roanoke Inlet Company, which was rejected. We did not, however, withdraw our support to these measures, but continued their friend to the end. We were told our amendment was rejected because the surveys made of the inlet were of a conflicting character. Let another survey be made, was then said, and if the measure is reported to be practicable, we will go with you—we will subscribe liberally to the work. This suggestion was supposed to be reasonable, and was acquiesced in. A new survey has been made by a very competent Engineer—his report is all that could be desired. The work is said not only to be practicable, but a great deal more so, and at much less expense, than ever was anticipated.

Be it remembered, Mr. Speaker, the discussions upon these bills assumed very much a party character—the opposition to them came almost entirely from the Van Buren party—we of the east were acting with the western whigs, and relied on their promises and known sentiments in favour of internal improvements.

The proposition for a western rail road has failed, from the condition of the times. I am sorry for it. The East, however, acted in good faith, throughout the transaction, and expected, on our return here, to be treated with similar fairness and liberality. We were met by the Governor's Message, referring the subject of Roanoke Inlet to the Federal Government. I mean, sir, to attach no blame to the Governor's reference. Under the circumstances, it was perfectly proper, and is a work undoubtedly within the competency of the Federal Government. I take this opportunity, with great pleasure, of bearing my testimony to the patriotism and public spirit of Governor Dudley. He has, throughout his administration, acted as the Chief Magistrate of the whole State, and not of a corner. Moreover, there has been a great revolution in the Federal Government. Our political friends will shortly be in power, and we hope wiser councils will prevail at Washington. For the first time, for fourteen years past, there is a ray of hope for the Eastern part of North Carolina, that the government at Washington will perform its duty; and sir, I have no doubt, if this matter is properly represented to them, an appropriation can be obtained to effect the long talked of work—the opening of the Inlet at Nag's Head. And, if we now fail, the blame must rest solely and exclusively with our Senators.

I say, if we fail now, the blame will rest with our Senators. It is perfectly well known, to every body at all familiar with the mode of doing business at Washington, that the Senate is the only one of the two bodies that attends to public business. All important bills, except those otherwise directed in the Constitution, originate and are perfected in the Senate. The House of Representatives is nothing more than a talking machine, where pamphlet speeches are prepared for electioneering purposes.

In this condition of things, since our matter had been referred to Washington, we had a right to expect that our Whig brethren from the west would have had the generosity to yield us, on the floor of the Senate of the United States, at least one advocate of our claims. It may be said, what can we complain of, since both the gentlemen have expressed themselves favourable to the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet by the General Government? Sir, we are told by General Harrison, our present apostle, that promises made on the eve of an election are not worth having; and that a man whose previous political life does not give an assurance of good conduct, ought not to be trusted.

As one of the representatives of this great interest, I complain of the thing done, and of the mode and manner of doing it. I say to the country, that the west has not acted in good faith in this matter; that they have jeopardized the greatest interest of the Eastern part of North Carolina, for the poor and pitiful pleasure of giving an office to a western man.

How was this extraordinary unanimity produced, in the election of our Senators? It was done, sir, by that potent machine called a caucus—a power which has grown up in this country greater than the constitution itself—whose omnipotent and midnight decisions no man has the courage or dares to disobey. It rouses to madness, in the bosom of its unfortunate votaries, the spirit of party—a spirit which eradicates from the bosom all love of country, and infuses into it the bitterest hatred of our political opponents; which makes us regard our neighbour and our countryman, who has embarked his fortune and his life in the same vessel of State with ourselves, as our worst enemy, if he differs from us upon the best mode of sailing the ship.

Well aware of this unfortunate infirmity, artful and cunning men always sound the tocsin of party, when they wish, for a selfish purpose, to impose upon others. "The party is in danger," has been the cry since the birth of the Albany Regency of hypocrisy and meanness.

Well did Nathaniel Macon—the brightest name in our history; a man who stands unrivalled for purity of character, great natural sagacity and attachment to liberty—though many hate him, because he loved the people—say, that he had attended one caucus, and would never attend another; for he found it no place for an honest man.

In my region, Mr. Speaker, the people know but little about this business, I will, therefore, describe the one I witnessed, that they may be better informed for the future.

I intend, Mr. Speaker, to talk very plainly about this caucus matter. It has assumed to itself the right of deciding the most important question which can come before the Legislature—in fact, it is the government—a question in which my constituents felt a deep interest; to the decision of which they looked with great anxiety—and they have a right to know how the issue was brought about.

Before we had got warm in our seats—before gentlemen from the different sections of the State could have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, and of exchanging views—the third night of the session—a majority of the Legislature were summoned to a caucus, to decide who should be Senators. Upon meeting, a proposition was presented requiring each man to pledge himself to vote in the Legislature for the in-

dividual who might procure the largest vote upon balloting in caucus. We of the East asked for delay, for time to think upon so important a matter. We asked, why this indecent haste? We asked that the Legislature might decide the matter unbiassed. Our requests were all refused; and the alternative was presented of separating from our political friends, or plunging headlong into an abyss, the depth of which we could not see. We chose the latter, having a generous confidence in the justice and generosity of our political associates. The result will show whether this confidence was deserved.

In which of the chronicles of wisdom, Mr. Speaker, is it recorded that the lawmakers of the land, who are supposed to have inspired a little of that divine essence, are required to pledge themselves to perform something, they know not what?

For what have we been warring against the Van Buren party for the last four years? Because to party they gave up the rights of their constituents—because its members had surrendered all right of individual opinion, and blindly obeyed the dictates, sometimes of the kitchen cabinet, and sometimes those of king caucus. They were called collar men—slaves—and every opprobrious epithet, that a fertile or indignant fancy could suggest, was heaped upon their devoted heads; and yet, sir, we are adopting the same course; we have not only seized upon the spoils of office, but we have seized their armour, and are now fighting under their banner, with only a change of name.

The system is an odious one. It deprives the minority of all voice in the government—of all choice of action; and should the people of North Carolina submit to it, the vote of the Legislature will hereafter not indicate the opinion of the majority of the body, but of a fraction of a party which, by boldness, intrigue, and cunning, can pass their opinions for the wishes of that party. Should it be persisted in, the people on the seaboard had as well not send members here. They are now geographically in a minority; but when matters are done openly—when members act upon their individual sense of right and wrong, we have some security in the power of decency and the sense of shame. Not so, however, if we must obey king caucus. Men will do many things, backed by a majority, which they would not dare to do, when acting on their own individual responsibility. The whole Van Buren party would never have united in ejecting the New Jersey members from their seats, if many of them had not felt themselves constrained to do the bidding of the irresponsible and secret junto that controlled them.

The great reform of the Government, which a majority of this Assembly united in producing, has succeeded by a greater triumph than Gen. Jackson's celebrated reform. I trust it may not have a similar issue; to prevent it, we should at least profit by his faults, and not embrace those errors we have condemned.

Gen. Jackson's administration came in by an immense majority; it was soon very perceptible that this immense majority, and the entire dispersion of his political opponents, relieved him from all restraint. His flatterers told him he was born to command, and he believed it; the party was organized upon the principle of unconditional submission to the dictates of its chief, or those who assumed to speak for him. One by one his old friends and original supporters were driven out, by new and more supphant tools, and the greatest and most unpardonable crime was conceived to be, that of thinking for one's self.

I would advise, sir, those persons who are marching on in a similar career, to pause awhile, if they have any other views than self aggrandizement. The people of North Carolina will not draw well in the political harness; they have not been fighting in the last contest, that a few men may get office, but that the Constitution alone should govern, and that every freeman should, upon all occasions, have the full and unqualified right to express his sentiments free from the dictation of a caucus, or the control of any self constituted body.

Of the two gentlemen selected by this caucus, I have but little to say. We of the East have no claims upon either of them. They are the nominees of a caucus which expressly refused to make an advocacy of Nag's Head a condition of their election.—This caucus took a bond for their good behaviour. Eastern interest is not one of the conditions of the bond.

The friends of these gentlemen say, they have expressed themselves friendly to the measure; but, sir, had we not a right to expect something more than cold and lifeless friendship? We wanted that love which binds one to its object, and makes its prosperity a part of its existence.

Mr. Mangum tells us he discovered, six years ago, that the improvement at Nag's Head was constitutional, and he called the fathers of the republican church together to unfold the revelation; and yet, sir, did any one ever hear of his opening his mouth upon this subject, during his long term in the Senate? He seems to have had faith without good works; which, it is said, availeth nothing. Mr. Graham told us—I quote his language—that he is in favor of the project, but knows but little about it. He has been for many years a prominent member of the Legislature, where this subject has been much agitated; he has been called on frequently to vote upon it, in the shape of resolutions, &c.; and yet he knows but little about it.

I shall believe these gentlemen to be our friends, when I see it reported in the National Intelligencer, that a bill has passed, appropriating nine hundred thousand dollars to open Nag's Head Inlet; and not till then.

I know, Mr. Speaker, it will be asserted that disappointment is the true source of my present language. Those who know me will do me justice; and from those who do not, I don't expect it. I do not, however, sir, mean to be deterred from my course by any consideration of this kind. I have seen, for months past, from signs too palpable to be misunderstood, that I had nothing to expect; I knew, sir, the decree had gone forth, from the self-constituted organs of a magnanimous party, that I should be proscribed, because my brothers had thought proper to think for themselves on general politics. I did not, however, suppose that the proscription would be extended to the whole Eastern country. There are many gentlemen in that region, of equal claims and equal abilities to either of the nominees; but, it seems the Hawfields alone are the favored region of North Carolina; and I have no doubt her immense interest at Washington will be most securely watched and guarded.

As it is my intention that my constituents shall see how high they stand in the favor and affection of their whig brethren in caucus assembled, I will mention an incident which occurred, which, from its novelty, at least, deserves to be recorded. I have already said this caucus refused to pass a resolution on the subject of Nag's Head; that interest was too trifling and beneath their notice. They closed their labors, however, by passing a resolution recommending an individual as a fit person to fill the cabinet appointment of Attorney General of the United States.

Gen. Harrison will doubtless be much obliged to them for saving him the trouble of thinking for himself, upon this important subject. I do not know what the peculiar claims of the individual are; but I suppose, from the known constitutional opinions of the gentleman who proclaimed his merits, that when our Senators proceed to execute the instructions of their constituents, they will address the President somewhat after this fashion—"We are authorized to present to you, for your Attorney General, a gentleman of distinguished abilities, who is a pure republican, and Jeffersonian democrat, of the latest fashion, and most approved model, revised and corrected by Daniel Webster."

By the by, Mr. Speaker, if you will pardon the digression, I will mention a fact, which may be of service to some persons present. I am told, that ingenious Yankee invention, called the "Democratic Jeffersonian Republican Dye," so much in request last summer, is getting scarce. I see it stated, that the supply in Boston is nearly exhausted—not, it is said, on account of the number of persons using it, but from the prodigious quantity of the article which it takes to make a democratic Jeffersonian republican out of a Boston federalist.

I find, Mr. Speaker, an impression prevails here, among some individuals, who believe every thing fair in politics, that the improvement at Nag' Head is one of the usual political humbugs employed only for electioneering purposes. And whenever the subject is mentioned, they are ready with some stale jest—some paltry witticism, which, if it proves nothing more, proves at least their own ignorance and folly. These individuals disdain to read the various reports which have been made upon the subject; but endowed with a natural sagacity and innate wisdom, they pronounce the opinions of Gratiot, Gwynn, Bernard and Fulton, mere foolishness. Who can be astonished that North Carolina has become a bye word and a jest, when such counsels prevail in her Legislature?

We are told by men of the greatest ability, who have made it their business to examine and thoroughly investigate the subject, that an inlet of fifteen feet water at the foot of Albemarle Sound, is perfectly practicable; that it is a point on the coast where one is most needed—where more shipwrecks annually happen than at any other point on the coast of North America. That an inlet there would double the value of every acre of land on Roanoke river, or the waters of Albemarle—would facilitate the draining of the country, and, consequently, add incalculably to its health; that, for want of this inlet, two millions of the produce of the State finds its way to Norfolk, through the Dismal Swamp canal, upon which Virginia levies a tribute, and as much more seeks the ocean, through the most tedious, expensive, and dangerous navigation in the world; and yet, sir, this vast interest, which appeals, not only to our State pride, but to our humanity, does not excite as much attention in the Legislature of North Carolina as the election of a door keeper.

One would suppose, if we were unable to execute this great work ourselves, we would urge its execution by the general government by all the means in our power. But, even here the most paltry party arrangement steps in and claims priority of interest.

The district of Edenton, in the late political contest, gave the only respectable whig majority East of Rowan. She, at least, had some claims upon her whig brethren for sympathy and aid; and yet, sir, these claims were smothered in a caucus, and denied a hearing before the Legislature.

I would have preferred, Mr. Speaker, that some other Eastern gentlemen had brought this matter before the attention of the Senate and the country. There are several here who are as zealous as myself in the cause of our inprovement; and, perhaps, they would not have exposed themselves to the torrent of obloquy which I know awaits me. I have said but little, sir, about this road. I will, however, conclude by remarking that we have given cordially to the West a Governor—they have seized with a strong hand both the Senators—if they now take what little money may be in the public Treasury to make a road over their mountains, they will have realized my description of a tyranny—a government that has no sympathy with the governed—a government that treats with contempt and indifference the wishes, the feelings and the interests of a large and respectable portion of its citizens.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REMARKS

Of Mr. Lilly, of Montgomery County, on the bill to divide that County, and establish a new one by the name of STANLY:

Mr. L. observed, that from a sense of duty to his constituents, he rose, not so much for the purpose of making a Speech, as from a desire to explain the merits of this Bill and the situation of the Petitioners.—He would briefly state to the House a few of the most prominent, among the many reasons which had induced the Petitioners to make a call upon the liberality of the Legislature.

In the first place, he would notice the extreme points of the County, some of which are about seventy miles from the seat of Justice, which made it inconvenient for the aged and the poorer class to attend Courts, either as clients or witnesses. Clients would sooner lose small claims than travel that distance to attend to them; witnesses and jurors had no discretionary choice, but were, at some seasons, compelled to leave their crops when needed most at home, and in winter, to travel through inclement weather, some of them on foot, and many unable to pay their board when there. It was frequently the case that persons of both sexes had to camp out, about the Court-house, and this too, in rain, frost, and snow. Is not this, (said he) a grievance that calls loudly for redress?

The next matter to which he wished particularly to call the attention of this House was the broad, rapid, and sometimes overflowing river, running nearly through the centre of the county. This river is at some places from 5 to 600 yards across; at others its current is extremely rapid. But the greatest difficulty of all, is, that it not unfrequently happens that on account of high water, winds, and large floats of ice, it is utterly impassable. At other times it may be passed, but with imminent peril. Again, the County is at an annual expense of $250, that three ferries on this same river may be free for Passengers to and from Courts and Elections. This tax is paid equally by the whole county, though a part only are benefitted by it; and, although this tax is annually paid, it frequently happens that on Court week, the river is impassable and consequently the ferries of no use.—Hence, Jurors and Witnesses are often called out and fined.

The next important item that he wished to mention was the present state of the Public Buildings of the County. They are of an inferior character, and the people believing, as they do, that such are their claims, that the county will ultimately be divided, are unwilling to improve them or erect better, until it can be done at a proper place. The Jail, particularly, is not at all fitted for the purpose for which a Jail is designed. He begged leave to state a circumstance which came under his own knowledge. A person was committed for debt; not one of the ordinary insolvent debtors, but one who could not avail himself of the laws made for the relief of honest debtors; he made his escape and thereby laid the Sheriff liable. The Sheriff was fortunate enough to retake him, but not being able to trust to the security of the Jail, he was compelled to apply for a Military guard, which were kept around the Jail for sixty days and nights. This not only incurred great expense, but kept a number of Citizens from their daily avocations.

Having shown some of the grievances under which the county now labors, Mr. L. wished to show some of the advantages attendant upon its division. At present, the whole population is about 11000. There are about 1,300 voters, and the amount of Taxes paid into the Treasury is 850 dollars. The two sections proposed to be divided by this Bill, and already divided by a natural line, the River, are nearly equal in territory, voters, population and taxation. Here then, it may be seen, will be two counties, nearly square, and of equal convenience, either of which would compare with other counties in the State.

Another circumstance he wished to mention was, that the citizens were almost unanimously in its favor. At Lawrenceville, the present seat of Justice, the very place where we might expect to be opposed, if opposed at all, there are 122 voters, of whom 120 are in favor of a division. The people on both sides of the river equally desire it; and a Bill for the division of this county would have been before the Legislature 20 years ago but for the fact that we knew from the sectional feelings existing between the East and the West, there was an insurmountable barrier to our success. But now he hoped the Constitution of North Carol a had been so amended as to bury forever those feelings in oblivion.

Having shown the grievances complained of, and the propriety of redress, he would state some *advantages* which would accrue both to the *State* and the County. There is an extensive region in the County called the Big Survey, containing 53,000 acres of valuable land, the greater portion of which is of superior quality, but is now of little benefit either to its owners or to the State, paying a mere nominal tax.

But sir, (said he) pass this Bill, and these lands will be settled and improved. They would have been so long since, but the people are unwilling to locate themselves where they know they must labor under the grievances above pointed out; but let them have a seat of Justice—a market for their produce—and the value of these lands will be increased to an extent, not now calculated, the taxes of which must greatly add to the revenue of the State, and this will, of course, increase both the population and the wealth of the section in which it lies.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

THURSDAY, December 17.

SENATE.

The engrossed bill to change the time of holding the County Courts of Camden; and the engrossed bill to amend an act to elect a Magistrate for Wilmington, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Worth, from the Joint Committee on Education, made a report, accompanied with a bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Resolutions on Internal Improvements were taken up; when Mr. Waddell resumed his remarks on the subject, and in a Speech of considerable length, and great ability and eloquence, delivered his views in favor of a liberal and judicious scheme of Internal Improvements. The Resolutions were then laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mangum presented a Resolution for distributing the Revised Statutes, which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the Bill to purchase a Library, rejected yesterday, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Mendenhall, laid on the table.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning Registers, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLaurin presented a Petition from sundry citizens of Richmond and Robeson counties, asking an appropriation of money for the improvement of Lumber River—which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced a Bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1838, to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes—which was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Withers, ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to refer the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company to a Joint Select Committee, and informing that Messrs. Dockery, Myers, Hellen, Whitfield, and Sloan, form their branch of said Committee; whereupon, Messrs. Boyden, Hoke, Moore, Morris and Reid, were appointed on the part of the Commons.

The Bill to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill, in the County of Richmond, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Bill to secure Title and grant jurisdiction over a Tract of Land on Body's Island, to the United States, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

FRIDAY, December 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Arrington presented a bill to repeal in part an act concerning bills, bonds, and promissory notes; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Moore, at its next ensuing term; and the bill to expedite legal process, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Resolutions on Internal Improvements were again taken up and discussed. Messrs. Speed and Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to their adoption; after which they were laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of the State's undertaking the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough at this present time, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was again called up and considered, but no vote taken thereon.

SATURDAY, December 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to establish Free Schools within the several Counties of the State, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Proposes to appropriate $70,000 annually from the accruing interest of the Literary Fund, to be divided among the Counties according to their federal population, for the support of Free Schools; but no county to receive its rateable proportion until it shall have collected an equal amount for the same purpose which the acting Justices may levy and collect as other taxes; that at the next August elections, ten Commissioners shall be elected in each County, to lay off the County into School Districts; that $5000 be annually appropriated for the support of Normal Schools for the purpose of educating poor young men as Teachers; and that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendant of Schools, who shall annually visit each County in the State, &c.]

The Resolutions authorising the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Morehead and Moore advocated, and Mr. Edwards opposed the measure, were laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a Resolution in favor of the several Sheriffs who failed to make returns of the votes for Governor. Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to incorporate Orr Lodge at Washington, in the County of Beaufort, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. W. B. Lane presented a Bill to repeal an Act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain Officers therein named, so far as respects the County of Randolph, which was read the first time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, containing the information required by a Resolution of the House, touching the expenditures made by the State for Internal Improvements, &c., which, on motion of Mr Barringer, was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be printed.

The Resolution in favor of George Hoover of Randolph County, was read the second time and rejected.

The Bill to authorize the laying off and establishing a Turnpike road from Baxton Lynch's in Rutherford county, to the widow Sail's in Buncombe county, was read the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to prevent betting on elections was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 62 to 44.

MONDAY, December 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Revenue," which passed its first reading.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled: a bill to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill; resolutions in favor of Philip Hodnet, and in favor of I. Elmore; bill concerning the Jurors in Yancy; resolution in favor of Mr. Young; bill to amend an act concerning the Seat of Government and Public Buildings.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the Bill to regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber and Saw Mill Lumber, with amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Sullivan presented a Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Town of Kenansville, in the County of Duplin, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statute, authorizing the draining of the Swamp Lands of this State, and to create a fund for Common Schools; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Dockery presented a Bill to amend the 75th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Militia; which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the Petition of sundry citizens of the Town of Wilmington, praying an alteration in the mode of appointing inspectors, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Report was concurred in.

Mr. Spruill presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statute, entitled an Act concerning Slaves and Free Persons of Color; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of Fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

Mr. Guthrie offered an amendment, prohibiting the Company from declaring any Dividend or Bonus, until the Debts contracted by virtue of this Act shall have been discharged; and authorizing the Company to pay into the Treasury of the State, the whole or any part of the amount of Debt so contracted; and on making such payment into the Treasury, to be forthwith absolved from all further liability for such amount of said Debt so paid.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 84 to 24.

Here Mr. Guthrie made a question of order, whether a Stockholder in said Company had a right, under the 19th Rule of Order, to vote on any question presented by this Bill. The Speaker, after stating the Rule as follows, to-wit: "No person shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested," decided that no member who is a Stockholder has such right to vote. From this decision, Mr. Thompson appealed to the House; and the House sustained the Chair in its decision.

Mr. Biggs then offered an amendment, making the Stockholders liable as securities to the State in their individual capacity, in proportion to the amount of Stock held and owned by said Stockholders.

This amendment was rejected by a vote of 63 to 14.

The Bill was further amended on motion of Mr. Brogden, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, as Inspector of the Deed of Mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 56 to 52.

TUESDAY, December 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Arrington presented a resolution to raise a joint committee to report at what time the Legislature can adjourn *sine die*, which was read and rejected.

And on motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to one or three magistrates out of court jurisdiction over all plain and minor cases of assaults and batteries, with a special fine, where the defendants plead guilty.

Mr. Dockery presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey of Lumber river from South Carolina line to McFarland's Bridge and a canal from said river near Lumberton, the most eligible route to Cape Fear river; which was adopted.

Mr. Moye presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 4th January; which was adopted.

The Commons having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the engrossed bill to expedite legal process, said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Spiers, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up. Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution and inserting the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route for a turnpike road from Raleigh to Ashville also a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wilkesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paving said route throughout the entire length of the road, sufficiently abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of $2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury."

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to muster their companies four times a year, was rejected.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to amend the 53d chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor; which passed its first reading.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has been engaged principally, this week, in considering the subject of Common Schools, and in devising measures to remedy the defect of the system as established at last session. Three or four different Plans are before the Legislature, and there seems to be a fixed determination not to adjourn, without doing something effectual in this important matter.

On the same day, the bill making the Elections to take place *at the same time throughout the State*, passed its second reading by a vote of more than four to one. The *first* Thursday in August is the day fixed on.

The Turnpike bill has been again before the Senate. Mr. Mitchell, of Wilkes and Ashe, delivered an able, common-sense, practical Speech in its favour. Mr. Shepard made another *sortie* against the bill, which elicited from a Wag present the following *impromptu* which we publish for its wit, alone:

FOR THE REGISTER.

EAST vs. WEST.

Quoth Senator C., of Improvements, the best,
Is surely to make a good Road to the *West*;
To which Senator S. says, "*My Nag's* such a beast
That his *head* will not go any way but due East."

The Report on the subject of a Lunatic Asylum, mentioned in our last, was drawn up by Mr. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes, and not by Mr. Moore, of Halifax.

Register.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

THE POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. Niles' report is much longer than the reports of his "illustrious predecessors," although he has been in office not a year. It exhibits a considerable degree of industry and ingenuity, with not a little impracticability.

We learn from it that the extent of post routes in the United States is 155,739 miles, and the annual transportation on them, 36,370,776 miles, at a cost $3,396,876. The number of contractors is about 2060: post offices, 13,638, of which 951 have been established within the present year. Within the same period 271 have been discontinued. Postmasters appointed within the year 3,231 of whom 959 were for new offices.

The receipts of the Department for the year ending 30th June last, were $4,539,279. Expenditures $4,756,111. Excess of Expenditures $219,845.

The Postmaster General mentions as among the causes for this excess, or rather of the deficiency of the revenue, the embarrassments of the times, the practice extensively adopted of carrying newspapers outside of the mails, and the abuse of the franking privilege.

During the weeks ending the 2d May, 2d June, and 7th July last, there were 22,038 free letters and packets sent from the Executive Departments, 20,263 free letters from members of Congress, and 392,268 public documents and other franked packets, making, in all, 434,669. The public documents and packets from Congress weighed 32,669 lbs. The Executive officers, it seems, have beaten the members of Congress in franking letters all hollow. We suspected as much during the Presidential contest, when we endeavored to call public attention to the electioneering abuses of these officers.

Mr. Niles recommends the abolition of the allowance to postmasters of 2 cents on free letters, and of the franking privilege, except to the Heads of Departments; a limitation by law, of compensation for all Steamboats, Railroads, and coach service; the equalization of postage on newspapers and other printed matter, *with an advance of one hundred per cent*; and a revision of the tariff of letter postage, *with a reduction of 25 per cent*.

We consider this proposition to advance 100 per cent on printed matter a true characteristic of Van Buren federalism. Where the people are most ignorant—where knowlege is least diffused, there, Van Buren federalism succeeds the best. Ignorance is the prolific soil in which it flourishes. Like the tyrannical and priestly powers of the more benighted portions of Europe, it would impose a *tax on knowledge*. It would obstruct its diffusion by a tariff amounting nearly to prohibition. It knows that in education, christianity, the dissemination of knowledge, lies the safety of the republic against the insidious marches of power—that they are the lights of the people. Would Mr. Niles put them out?—Yet he proposes to make an advance of 100 per cent upon the healthful pabulum of the popular mind. He substantially proposes to destroy the circulation of central newspapers, and confine all to the localities where they are printed. The people, we apprehend, are not quite ready for this. Besides, instead of increasing, it would, in our opinion, diminish the revenues of the Department.

True Facts.—A young lawyer in one of our courts last week commenced a maiden speech in the following manner—"May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, in this case of my clients three prominent facts present themselves—*two of which are true.*"

Some of our exchanges are not so favourable to the *credit system* as we should wish.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

[Some of our *subscribers* are *more* favorable to the "credit system" than we could wish.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

FOREIGN.

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The taking of St. Jean d'Acre—Prospect of submission of the Pacha—Probable termination of the Eastern Question—The brightest prospects for prolonged peace—Birth of an infant Princess to Great Britain.

The Steam-ship Acadia, from Liverpool 4th inst., was telegraphed at noon, Sunday, and arrived at East-Boston at 2 o'clock P. M.

The news is most abundant, and of great importance.

A second edition of the *Malta Mediterraneo* contains news from Alexandria, which confirm the reports prevalent at Paris of submission of the Pacha.

There was a good deal of anxiety for the safety of the President Steam Ship, which reached Liverpool in sixteen days. She carried out the news of the election of Gen. Harrison.

Letters from Liverpool say there is an improved demand for cotton, which causes a slight advance in prices. This, says a letter, has probably been occasioned by the offer of the Bank of England to advance freely upon *long* Bills, &c., which has relieved many persons at Manchester and elsewhere, by enabling them to make use of a certain portion of their capital which had been for many weeks locked up as useless, since the former limitation to discount bills only under 75 days' date.

The old established Bank of Wright & Co., of Covent Garden, and also of Messrs. Barker & Co., have stopped. John Wright is largely connected with the United States in our Stocks, and his failure must injure the sale of them. The Messrs. Baring, Deal, and Johnson & Co., Irish bankers and merchants, have also stopped.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her majesty the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on the afternoon of the 21st ult. The London Globe of that day says—

The interesting crisis which was known to be impending but not so near, has arrived. Her Majesty was this forenoon seized with the usual symptoms which continued to increase, with all the appearance of a favorable termination. Information was immediately communicated to the Duchess of Kent, and the other members of the Royal Family in town, who were soon assembled in attendance. The cabinet ministers were also summoned, and repaired to the Palace with all possible despatch. This afternoon her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. The Queen we rejoice to say, is to all appearance as well as her subjects could desire, and the illustrious infant bids fair to live.

At five and twenty minutes to three o'clock, guns were fired from the Tower, and other guns announced the joyous intelligence to her Majesty's subjects in the metropolis.

Her Majesty's marriage, it will be remembered, took place on Monday, the 10th February—*nine months and a few days since.*

The London Morning Post says it is understood that the interesting little stranger is to be named "Adelaide Victoria Louisa."

A Commercial treaty has been signed between Great Britain and Texas, by Lord Palmerston and Gen. Hamilton.

Orders have been sent to Chatham to have all the men belonging to the regiments in the East Indies got ready to embark for their respective regiments at once.

On the 28th ult. there was a thick fog in London, which greatly retarded the progress of business in the metropolis and on the river Thames. Several serious accidents attending with loss of life, took place. Men carried lighted flambeaus to find their way, so dense was the fog. There had not been such an one known in London for nearly 20 years.

THE EAST.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 11.

Important from Syria.—Taking of St. Jean d'Acre.—On the 9th instant, the Delphrates returned from Syria, bringing the news of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre on the 3d, after a bombardment of three hours only.

The principal fire was directed against the powder magazine, which was blown up, and the fortress was immediately taken by assault. The loss of the Egyptians was enormous—1200 blown up with the powder magazine, 400 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. About 2000 more escaped with Mahomet Bey, the Governor of Acre. Ibrahim Pacha is so hemmed in by the allies that there is great doubt if he may be able to escape. It was not known where Soliman Pacha was.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3 1840.

There has been a considerable business in the Cotton Market in the early part of the week and extreme prices have been obtained; the demand lately is, however, only moderate, but the Market closes steadily with last week's quotations of American descriptions fully maintained.

The sales of the week amount to 25,590 bales including 3500 American on Speculation as follows: 160 Sea Island at 11 a 20; 10 Stained do. 5¾ a 8½; Upland 5 a 6¼; 6060 Mobile and Alabama 5 a 6¾; 10850 New Orleans 4¾ a 9d.

Taken on Speculation this year,	259820 Bales.
Same in 1839,	251920
Stock in Liverpool, 31st Dec. 1839,	206040
Same in 1838,	248310
Forwarded unsold this year,	36100
Increase of Import this year compared with same date last year,	28977
Increase of Stock,	17296
Increase of Quantity taken for Consumption,	211760

Recognition of Texas.—Great Britain has officially recognised the independence of Texas. Arthur Aikin, Esq. of London, who came out in the Acadia, has brought dispatches announcing the fact, from the British Government, and also the Dutch treaty to the same effect. Belgium is about to follow the example.

General Hamilton had not concluded his negotiations for a loan to the young republic, when the Acadia sailed.

Mr. Aikin arrived in the city yesterday and leaves this morning for Texas.

N. Y. Express.

Exemplary Damages.—A verdict of $1000 has been recovered by the father of a young lady at Worcester, Mass. against Seth Maynard, a married man, for the seduction of his daughter—who was a member with him of a church choir.

The Baptists.—The number of Baptist Associations in the United States and British Provinces of America is 423; the churches 8021; ordained ministers, 4503; and members 587,206.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1840.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 28, 1840.

Dear Sir: I am unable to congratulate you upon the passage of any law of great importance to the whole State. The bill for the relief of the Wilmington Rail Road, lending the credit of the State, &c., passed the 2d reading in the Senate on Saturday, and I think will become a law, though many members support it with great reluctance. The fate of the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road is very critical. The embarrassed condition of these roads presents an almost insuperable difficulty to the prosecution of any new work in the State.

I think we shall adjourn about Monday the 11th of January.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25, 1840.

During the past week two things in the *political* atmosphere of this metropolis have become very apparent, however much they may before have been *predicted* only. It is now understood that neither the Executive nor any of his Secretaries or adherents intend at the present session to propose any important measure to relieve the finances or otherwise affect the fundamental principles of administration. They seem to have made up their minds to throw the responsibility on the new administration and a new Congress, contenting themselves, meanwhile, with acting the part of the dog in the manger. The Whigs in Congress, generally, are desirous of, at this session, settling all local or State clamors as much as possible—the public land question particularly—so that full time may be afforded at the first Congress under Gen. Harrison's administration for the discussion of the great financial questions.

I see it stated that J. Q. Adams has been employed as chief counsel in favor of the Amistad negroes at their final trial before the Supreme Court in this city in January. It will be a great treat to see the venerable ex-president in the character of counsel before the high tribunal, and involving himself seriously in all the *intricacies* of this difficult case. The old gentleman sometimes seems run mad about the "negroes" generally, and it is likely that he may, on this occasion, assume some new, forcible, and original positions. I may possibly be able to send you a sketch of his effort.

We are fast approaching the vortex of fashionable gaiety. My next may tell of the President's annual Levee, and after that, if you wished it, I could surfeit you with pictures of bright forms and crowded parties in proportion to the shortness of the season, and doubtless be its excesses.

From the papers you will have observed that several important debates have sprung up incidentally in the House during the week, and that in the Senate also, the hard money champion from Missouri yesterday made a speech in favor of a novel scheme of his to *lay a tax* on all bank bills and paper now in circulation! The bill was withdrawn, or was not received.

MAD DOGS!—The public are cautioned to be on their guard against mad dogs. Several have been killed, some are running at large, and it is feared that many have been bitten. A calf, which had been bitten by a dog, was killed a few days ago, in consequence of symptoms of hydrophobia.

LUMBER RIVER.—We understand that the report is very fair for the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the improvement of Lumber River, and for the survey of the route for a Canal on that River near Lumberton to the Cape Fear. We have no personal knowledge of the work contemplated, but from all the information we have been able to obtain in regard to it, we can say that it would be of vastly more utility, (at a trifling cost,) than Gov. Dudley's proposed Rail Road in that direction. The whole country about Lumber River, between that River and the Cape Fear, abounds with Timber, the only present market for which is out of the State, and withal extremely difficult of access. The Timber, Lumber and Naval Stores, of this region, can only be carried by a circuitous and difficult navigation to Georgetown, S. C. But the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, we understand, will open a good navigation for rafts from Lumber as high up as Graham's Bridge; and a Canal from Lumberton to the Cape Fear, a distance of only 12 miles, through a level country, free from rock or difficulty of any sort, would throw into Wilmington annually an immense amount of the native wealth of this region. We trust that the Legislature will look with a favorable eye upon an application for aid to a work so useful, so cheap, and so entirely North Carolina, and coming from a part of the State which never benefitted by the Assembly's power to appropriate the public funds for public works.

VALUABLE OFFICES.—A letter from Raleigh, to the Edenton Carolinian, gives a list of the "office-holders appointed by the present Legislature, 27 in number, as evidence that the Whigs have acted upon the Democratic principle, "to the victors belong the spoils." It is amusing to see among those "offices," 7 Colonels, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 Majors, and 7 Aid-de-camps of State, (more than one-half of the whole number,) every one of which "offices" brings a salary in debt!! This is dividing the spoils with a vengeance! Out of the whole number, says the writer, "Not one Democrat has been elected." With characteristic disingenuousness, the writer entirely fails to include the Clerk of the Senate, a Van Buren man, though he parades the three Engrossing Clerks, officers of inferior dignity, and less pay. He does not include the Trustees of the University, he says, their politics being "unknown." This is not a fact. Six of them are members of the Legislature, of well known politics, the seventh is the Editor of the Raleigh Register, and the eighth a gentleman of this county, well known to the author of that letter as a decided Van Buren man.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, have declared half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent. each.

We return thanks to Messrs. Mangum and Graham of the Senate, and Mr. Doherry, of the House, for valuable public documents.

MAMMOTH NEWSPAPER.—We have received from a friend in N. York, the "New World." Dated July 1, 1841, measuring 66 by 51 inches, the largest sheet of paper ever seen in this part of the world. It is large enough to wrap around a man, covering him from head to foot. When we find an editor *rich*, we intend to sit down to read it. A *day* will not suffice.

N. Treadwell has been appointed Postmaster at Sampson Sampson county, N. C.

J. B. Gruey, at Oak Forest, Iredell county, N. C.

A. W. Hogan, at La Grange, Randolph co. N. C.

The Post Office at Tick Creek, Chatham county, is discontinued.

CENSUS OF OHIO.—Total population, 1,515,-Increase 578 016

SLAVERY AND IGNORANCE HAND IN HAND.—A wag, seeing this at the head of an article in the last Carolinian, inquired, What had been shaking hands with the Carolinian?

THE COTTON CROP.—A meeting of a number of the planters of the counties of Greene, Marengo, and Perry, in Alabama, was held lately, and a committee of 24 appointed to ascertain the extent of the deficiency in the present crop of cotton. This committee visited 76 plantations, whose aggregate production in 1839 was 17,008 bales, from which the present crop will amount to only 8,261 bales.—They give it as their opinion, that the relative deficiency, throughout the entire cotton growing region, will be found equal to that which they have examined.

Such statements, made on the authority of gentlemen of high standing and undoubted veracity, (for many such we notice on the committee,) are calculated to make the cotton market firm, and possibly to carry the price a little above what it now is. We say *a little*, for the stock of old cotton on hand in Europe is so large, and the probability being that another will come on before the present can be exhausted, will make the European consumer cautious how he submits to prices materially higher than the present. We cannot forget than in 1838-9, when cotton rose to 15 cents, the European spinners so curtailed their operations as to leave a heavier stock after a short crop than there had been with a very full one. These considerations admonish us not to expect a *material* rise of prices this year.

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.—The Governor of Virginia, in a long and able Message, has called the attention of the Legislature to a question as important as any which has ever arisen between States of this Confederacy—a question of vital influence on the Union itself; because involving the whole subject of our right to maintain our domestic institutions, and to punish an unlawful interference therewith.

It appears that during the year 1839, four free negroes succeeded in carrying off a slave from Virginia, and made their escape to New York. The Governor of Virginia demanded the fugitive violators of the laws of that State, from the Governor of New York, under the following clause of the Federal Constitution which expressly provides for such cases:—

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

A long correspondence ensued, in which Governor Seward maintained that he was not bound to deliver up persons charged with a crime not recognized as such in New York; that he was only bound to deliver up citizens of New York; and boldly asserted, (what Gov. Gilmer shows to be untrue, by-the-bye,) that "the Laws of New York did not admit the principle that one person could be the property of another, and consequently that they did not admit the possibility that one man could be stolen from another."

Gov. Seward has here asserted principles in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Law of the land;—destructive of the rights and property of the South, which are fully guarantied by that Constitution;—and which must be abandoned, or there is an end of this Union. The people of the South must see to their rights in this particular; and we hope that our Legislature will not adjourn without giving some emphatic expression of their opinion on the subject, and of their determination to stand by Virginia in a controversy which belongs to the whole South, though originating in one State.

Gov. Gilmer closes his message, the whole tone of which is as calm and dignified as it is firm, with the following recommendation:—

"There are effectual measures of self defence within our reach, but I do not think a resort to them at present necessary for our protection, or compatible with that mutual confidence which should be cherished by the States. As we claim no more than our compact of Union so clearly guaranties to us, and as there is yet much reason to hope that the views of the Governor of New York may not be sanctioned by the imposing authority of his State, it is due to ourselves, and to the relations which we bear to the Union, that we should not employ our own ample means of protection, until we have exhausted every effort to obtain a recognition of our just rights. It cannot be necessary to furnish an example, in order to satisfy the world that Virginians are animated by one feeling of devotion to their State. While this question is open to the influence of reason, it is *more* important to persuade our countrymen, that we are vindicating their rights, as well as our own, in maintaining the sacred bond of our union, and that, while we are ready to hazard every thing for its support, we are unwilling to doubt their fidelity to its principles. I forbear, therefore, to urge those measures on your consideration which will suggest themselves when the necessity arises for their adoption.

"I would recommend the appointment of one or more special commissioners on behalf of this State for the purpose of bringing this question directly before the Legislature of New York, and ascertaining whether that body concurs in the views of their Governor, as to rights which the last Legislature of Virginia declare we "cannot and will not, under any circumstances, surrender or abandon." When I remember the uniform correct decisions of the judiciary of New York, on this and similar questions, and the respect which has been manifested by the people and officers of that State for the constitution, I am reluctant to regard the indirect action of their last Legislature as evidence of a concurrence, either in the views of the Governor, or those of the committee to whom the proceedings of the last Virginia Legislature were referred. It is due to the relations of perfect amity which have so long subsisted between Virginia and New York, besides the obligations which are due from each to the constitution, that we should leave nothing to be inferred against ourselves, and nothing to be presumed as to the course of that State. I have no doubt of the cordial concurrence of the slaveholding States in the views which Virginia has taken of her rights, and of their readiness to co-operate with us in maintaining them. Indeed, I cannot believe that the non-slaveholding States will hesitate to appreciate and admit our conclusions. There have been several precedents, in our own history and in that of other States, for the course which I have suggested; and I am at a loss to conceive any other which is perfectly consistent with our own self-respect and our respect for the State of New York, and which at the same time affords as favourable an opportunity for deliberate reflection on the rights and duties involved in this question.

"A direct application to Congress, with a view to carry into effect the power which the constitution has conferred on the federal government, by enlarging the scope of the act of 1793, would only operate as a measure of precaution against the recurrence of similar questions hereafter. It is desirable that this question should be settled, if it is possible, by the States themselves, without appealing to those means which have been already agreed on, or to a Convention, where the harmony which prevailed in 1787 might not exist again. We are content with the compact as it is. We have a perfect right to insist on its fair interpretation and its full execution; and if New York resists its authority, that State will be responsible in the eyes of the nations and in the eye of God for the consequences.

"The whole subject is submitted to you, in the fullest confidence that you will guard the rights and interests of the commonwealth with a deliberation and firmness worthy of the occasion.

"THOMAS W. GILMER."

Pork sells at $5 per 100 lbs. in this market.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, on the 22d, Mr. Calhoun presented a bill to cede the Public Lands within the limits of the new States, on certain conditions, to the States within which they lie. Referred.

Mr. Mangum presented a Memorial from certain workmen on the public works in North Carolina, praying for compensation for lost time. Referred.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to lay a tax on bank notes and other paper used for circulation in the States and Territories. Mr. B. delivered a long speech in its favor. The question was at once raised whether a revenue bill, as this was, could be received, as the Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the Senate. It was finally decided, 22 to 18, that the bill should not be received. After some further debate, Mr. Benton requested leave to withdraw it, which was granted.

The Senate has already passed a number of bills, generally private.

Cumberland Road.—In the House, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of setting apart $300,000 per annum of the proceeds of the public lands for continuing the Cumberland Road, and dividing the residue among the States, was laid on the table, 105 to 82. This induced Mr. Proffit to offer another resolution for an appropriation to the Cumberland Road, on which he made a speech abounding in threats of what the West will do when, under the new Census, it obtained so great an accession to its strength in Congress; and especially in 1852, after another Census, when, he said, the West would teach the Nation a lesson which it had long wanted, and would compel it to do justice. This resolution was also laid on the table.

Mr. Reynolds, introduced the memorial of the Legislature of Illinois, asking a reduction of the price of the Public Lands, which produced considerable debate, and is still undisposed of. It was well said by Mr. Johnson of Md., that the great increase of population and power of the West, negatived the idea so constantly advanced in Congress, that the West was oppressed by Government. On the contrary, it seems to us, that no Session is suffered to pass without granting the Western States gratuities of millions of acres of land for education, internal improvements, and every other conceivable object. Mr. Johnson moved to refer the memorial, with instructions to report a bill to divide the proceeds of the lands among the States, to be used for internal improvements, Education, &c.

In the House, a resolution has been adopted, to inquire into the legality of payments made for expenses in taking testimony in the case of the contested seat of Naylor and Ingersoll. It seems that Ingersoll had received $1116 for that purpose, and that the Clerk tendered a considerable sum to Naylor also, who refused it, on the ground that the law did not sanction it. He paid his own witnesses out of his own pocket.

Steam Boat Disasters.—Mr. Underwood presented a letter, addressed to him by Mr. J. P. Vantyne, stating the number of steamboat disasters which had occurred within the last ten years, their nature, and the destruction of life and property on board; from which document it appears (as Mr. U. informed the House) that the whole number of disasters which Dr. V. had been able to obtain information concerning was 185; that the number of lives lost was 1,733; the number of wounded was 379; of these, there were killed by explosions, collisions, and fires, on the Mississippi and its tributaries, 291, and wounded 260; on sea and tide-water, deaths from the same causes 368, wounded 94; on the lakes, deaths from the same causes 85, wounded 4. Referred.

The following notices for leave to introduce bills were given, viz:—

By Mr. Montgomery: Of a bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands.

By Mr. Stanly: Of a bill to provide for the payment of the 4th instalment to the States as soon as the public debt is paid; and to release the States from all obligation to return the three instalments already paid.

By Mr. Barnard: Of a bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday, (Christmas holiday.)

In a late debate in Congress, Mr. Proffit stated, that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, all the steamboats and impliments, employed in the construction of the public works, had been sold by order of Government,—to "raise the wind."

GEORGIA.—Gov. McDonald, in a special Message to the Legislature, calls upon that body to make some provision to meet and relieve the great public distress which must result from the scarcity of money and the failure, in great part, of the cotton crop. The Legislature immediately passed a resolution asking the Governor to recommend some plan by which the proposed relief could be extended. In reply the Governor recommended the issue of two millions of dollars of State Bonds, to be sold, and the proceeds deposited in the Central Bank, to be loaned out in sums not exceeding $1000 to any one person. This is a singular recommendation to come from a genuine hard money anti-bank man; but the Central Bank is a Van Buren concern, created by that party, owned by the State, and managed by a Van Buren Board of Directors, appointed by a Van Buren Governor. Every one of these worthies, we doubt not, would denounce Bank rags, and the credit system, with as much zeal, (and we doubt not as much sincerity,) as Van Buren himself denounces a public debt.

The Legislature, which is Whig, rejected a bill to carry into effect the Governor's recommendation. The bonds could not have been sold for more than $70 in the hundred, which would have caused a loss of $600,000.

A bill to authorize the Banks to issue post notes, instead of the Governor's plan of relief, passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House.

A bill to quarantine all vessels, with their passengers and crews, coming from the State of Maine, has passed one House, in consequence of the refusal of Maine to give up fugitives from Georgia.

The Hon. W. C. Dawson, now in Congress, has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Before the Legislature adjourned, it adopted resolutions against a National Bank; in favor of the Sub-Treasury; against a protective Tariff; approving the general principle and policy of Van Buren's administration; as well as of the course of Mr. Calhoun, as *the* Senator of the State; and winding up with a sort of Captain Bobadil threat of vengeance against the enemies of her policy and peace.

An act was passed to provide against a suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

ALABAMA.—It is said that the Electoral vote of Alabama will be lost to Van Buren after all, in consequence of the Electors having voted *viva voce*, and for President and Vice President at the same time, instead of by separate ballots, as prescribed by the Constitution.

TEXAS.—The Congress has passed a resolution directing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of raising 5000 volunteers to invade Mexico, and of allowing them to have what they can take from the enemy, and a league of land each out of any they may conquer. A fine chance for heroic adventurers from the United States, for whose benefit it is doubtless offered.

The Northern papers come burdened with the particulars of Murders, Suicides, Accidents, &c. Without stating the details, we may mention,—

The blowing up of the Steamer Cherokee, on the Mississippi, by which 15 persons were killed, and 8 dangerously wounded.

Mrs. Locke, at Union, N. Y. who cut the throats of her two children and herself, in a fit of insanity.

Mr. Suydam, President of the Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was enticed to the house of Peter Robinson, on pretence of receiving some money Robinson owed him, and deliberately murdered and buried in the cellar, by Robinson, for the purpose of getting possession of his bond. Robinson was arrested, on account of his own conduct and disclosures, thus affording another evidence that "murder will out."

At Springfield, Mass. a train of cars, in coming down the inclined plane, became unmanageable, in consequence of the ice on the rails; it rushed into the engine house, came in contact with another engine, forced the whole through the opposite wall, broke the locomotive and several cars in pieces, and killed four persons. Loss of property $25,000.

These are a few of the horrid murders, accidents, and such like, that we find in our exchange papers.

We understand that several instances of the fraudulent packing of cotton have lately been detected in this town. Good cotton is put on the outside of the bale, where it is expected to be *sampled*, and inferior on the inside. This is a species of fraud that is always detected and traced to the author; for merchants mark their bales and keep such a record as enables them to tell at the end of a dozen years from whom they purchased any particular bale. Honesty is therefore, here, as in all other cases, the best policy.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The Cincinnati Republican of the 17th instant has the following significant paragraph:—

Visits to North Bend by applicants for office.—We should suppose the good sense of the friends of Gen. Harrison would suggest to them the propriety of abstaining from visits to his residence to *solicit office*. We are persuaded these visits must encroach on the time which belongs not to individuals, but to the whole people. He will soon enter upon the duties of the most arduous as it is the most dignified office in the world, and the nation expects that he shall have such control of his own time as may permit him to *think* upon the measures calculated to advance her interests.

We speak advisedly when we assure all applicants for office, whether personally or by letter, that their claims will be prejudiced rather than advanced by such a course of conduct. We doubt not the President elect would especially condemn the practice of any of the present office holders presuming to solicit a continuance of their places by professing to abuse the present incumbent under whom they now hold office. We know that applications have been made upon such grounds.

Very Gratifying—General Jackson has lived to see the first man he turned out of office for 'opinions sake,' almost unanimously elected President of the United States; and the follower in his 'footsteps,' quite as unanimously rejected.

General Harrison reached his home at the North Bend on the 10th instant, in excellent health, from his business and social visit to Kentucky.

The population of Indiana is 683,314. In 1830 it was 341,582. Increase, 341,732. In other words the population has a little more than doubled in ten years.

Newspapers.—M. de Tocqueville, in his "Democracy of America," makes use of the following forcible expression in reference to the importance of newspapers:

"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord, and talks to you briefly every day of the common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance: they maintain civilization."

Proposed Reform.—Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, in his message, says that he shall favor a judicious system of internal improvements, *without taxation to support it.*"

This is as bright an idea as that of Barney Blin, who in his speech from the stump as a candidate for the Legislature, promised if elected to pay all the taxes with the public money.

Murdering on a large Scale.—We learn from the Portsmouth Times that in Southampton, Va., on Monday night week, were successively butchered, Mr. Scott, an aged quaker, with five others of the family, with the design of robbing the premises. Only one of the household escaped, which was a litile negro girl, to tell the melancholy story. The neighbors on hearing the news from the girl, repaired immediately to the premises and found the house burning slowly and the bodies of the slain as they had been murdered. Mr. Scott was a worthy old gentlemen and reported wealthy, and the hope of gaining his money led to the perpetration of the murders. The suspected person has been apprehended and secured for trial; traces of blood upon his whiskers and the discovery of the clothes that he wore on the night were evidences of his guilt.

Railroads.—There are 3319 miles of railroad constructed and in use, in the United States, constructed at a cost of about eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average revenue of about five and a half per cent. 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished and routes examined, is nearly ten thousand.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are glad to learn, verbally, that the bill for the Relief of the Wilmington Rail Road, has finally passed both Houses. No Register came to-day.

RALEIGH, Dec. 29.

To E. J. Hale, Esq.—There was very little business of importance transacted yesterday in either branch of the Legislature. The Commons commenced holding evening sessions yesterday, and the Senate will follow suit to-morrow. The School bill was amended in the Senate on its second reading to-day, by striking out White, and inserting Federal population, as the basis of distributing the nett proceeds of the Literary Fund, and in that stage was laid on the table.

A long and able report was made to the Commons to-day on the subject of privileges and restrictions imposed on corporate bodies, from a select committee raised on the Little River Manufacturing Company bill. A debate arose on various proposed amendments to the bill, which occupied the morning sitting. The bill passed its 2d reading, with an amendment similar to the one reported by the committee on private bills.

The House of Commons spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the School Bills introduced some time since, but no vote was taken on any of them. There are five printed bills on public Schools now in possession of members—three by order of the Senate, and two by that of the House of Commons. It is to be hoped that out of so much material, a satisfactory and useful plan will be finally adopted.

It is questionable whether the Legislature will adjourn on Monday next, as resolved on by both Houses. It is my own belief that they will not, as most of the important bills have not been brought scarcely to a hearing.

A meeting is to take place in the Commons Hall to-morrow, to organize a Society, Literary, Historical, &c. Such should be in North Carolina, and at the Seat of Government.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. ALEXANDER McKINNON of Montgomery county, to Miss CHRISTIAN, daughter of Lauchlin McKinnon, Esq. of Moore county.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 21 inst., by the Rev. J. O. B. Dargan, Mr. B. F. WILLIAMSON to Miss LEONORA M. WILSON; and Dr. T. J. K. DARGAN to Miss LOUISA L. WILSON, daughters of Mr. Samuel Wilson.

DIED,

At the residence of her Grandmother in Moore County, on the 19th inst., in the 21st year of her age, Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late Gen. Benjamin Person of Carthage.

Seldom has the shaft of Death been levelled at a fairer mark than the subject of this notice. Just entering on the Sunny Summer of existence—with a mind naturally of a high order, decorated with all the embellishments that education could impart—with an amenity of manners, a kindness of disposition, a suavity of temper, and "a daily beauty" in her life that rendered her the pride of her native Village, and an object of affection to all who knew her—her prospective felicity was far greater than that which ordinarily falls to the lot of humanity. But lo! her

"promise fair,
"Has sought the grave to sleep forever there!"
Dear Saint in glory! fare thee well!—
Thy home is far above the skies;
Too good, too pure on earth to dwell,
Thy soul was form'd for Paradise.

[*Communicated.*

Carthage, Dec. 23d, 1840.

At Lagrange, Tennessee, on the 19th November, Mrs. WILLIAM WATTS JONES, relict of the late Gen. William Watts Jones, formerly of Wilmington.

Near Quincy, Florida, lately, Col. DANIEL L. KENAN, formerly of Duplin county, N. C., a highly respectable and estimable citizen.

At New Haven, Conn., after a brief indisposition, Mr. J. T. JONES, of this State, son of Gen. Edmund Jones of Wilkes county. The deceased was prosecuting the study of the Law, and bid fair to be an ornament to the profession.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, S. T. Hawley, Benbow & Co., C. P. Mallett, J. Martin, D. Shaw, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, J. D. Williams, G. B. Atkins, T. S. Lutterloh, E. Fuller, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, J. Huske & Son, Cook & Co., P. P. Johnson, B. Rose, Geo. McNeill, W. Watson, M. N. Leary, J. R. & D. Gee, W. Prior, W. McIntyre, W. Wooten, A. Kimball, of this town; and for Lexington Company, Salisbury Company, F. Blackburn, T. H. McKorie, S. C. Phelps, S. H. Lindsay, J. J. & A. C. Blum, J. & J. S. Gibson, J. & R. Shaw, Miller & Benbow, T. Lineback, B. Waner, and Jos. Bonner, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Molasses; Hay, &c. for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, Yarbrough & Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, James McGary, B. Rush and E. J. Hale, of this place; and for Lash & Co., Young & Bailey and Beaver Creek Company, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 30.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	28	a 30
Butter,	15	a 20	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	6	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 12½	a 1 20	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	35	a 38
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell, on Thursday the last day of December, one vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop and opposite to Lutterloh's Store. One Lot on Hay street, running back and fronting on Maiden Lane, nearly opposite to the Wagon Yard.

By order of Montgomery Lynch.
Terms at Sale. WILLKINGS, Auct'r.
Dec. 29, 1840. 30-1w

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

Just received per Cotton Plant,

SUPERIOR ALE, ditto Northern CIDER, ditto CIDER VINEGAR.
DAVID SHAW.
December 29, 1840. 30-3w

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1841.

	Sunday.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

December 17.—Brig Talleyrand from St. Croix; Schrs. Alpine from Porto Rico, Exchange from Charleston. 18.—Schr. Siam from Porto Rico. 21.—Brig Grand Turk from Philadelphia; Schrs. Norway from New York, Eliza Jane from Baltimore, Schuylkill from Philadelphia, Constellation from ditto. 22.—Brigs Siroc from Guadaloupe, via Norfolk, Belle from New York; Schrs. Ann from Wiscasset, Olive from New York.

DEPARTURES.

December 16.—Brig Baltic for Berbice. 18.—Brig Mars Hill for Mayaguez; Schr. Republic for Matanzas. 19.—Brigs Pearl for St. Kitts, Grand Turk for Matanzas; Barque Rothschild for Marseilles; Schr. Plutus for New Orleans. 21.—Schrs. Lafayette for Berbice, Tamoree for N. York, A. F. Thorn for ditto, Mechanic for Matanzas, Phœbe & Margaret for Charleston. 22.—Brigs Virginia for New York, John for Antigua, America for Martinique; Schrs. H. A. Breed for Havana, Alpine for N. York.

SCHOOL.

THE second quarter in the School of the Subscriber will commence on the first Monday in January, and will be continued for the present in the same place where it has been kept during the past quarter.
SIMEON COLTON.
Dec. 30.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR RENT,

MY PLANTATION on Cape Fear River, in separate parcels to suit individuals. The fences are entirely new and in good order. On it is an Orchard of thirteen hundred Morus Multicaulis trees; also, an Apple Orchard.
JOHN McARN.
December 29, 1840. 30tf

Irish Potatoes, Cheese and Butter.

50 BARRELS YELLOW POTATOES,
10 casks superior CHEESE.
2000 lbs. prime Mountain BUTTER,
For sale by COOK & CO.
December 30, 1840. 30-3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

HENRY P. LLOYD,—Dentist,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he has taken lodgings at Mrs. Smith's, where he will spend a few days, and will be pleased to perform any operation on the Teeth; likewise to insert Mineral Teeth, from one or two on pivot to a partial or full set on gold plate.

☞ Ladies waited on at their houses if requested.
December 29, 1840. 30tf

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School, (six miles North West of Hillsborough,) will commence on Monday the 4th of January next

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
Ancient Languages,	12 50

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.
December 15, 1840. 30-3w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

All those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24 1840.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

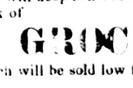
5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes

50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting [illegible] Road [illegible]. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. TROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Blanks for sale at this Office.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

ANNUALS, &c.

THE TOKEN; Rose of Sharon; Friendship's Offering; Poetry of the Passions; Queen of Flowers, Flora's Lexicon.

—ALSO—

Thier's History of the French Revolution, 3 vols.; Franklin's Life and Writings, 2 vols.; Life and Travels of Mungo Park; The Sidereal Heavens, by Thos. Dick; Disordered Mental Action, by Upham; Life of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Syrian Mission; Letters and Speeches of Lord Brougham; Howard Pinckney; Woman's Love; Bancroft's Life of Washington; ditto of Napoleon; Hannah More's Private Devotions; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AN able-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1840. 26tf

THE FIRST SESSION of the Rockingham Female Institution, for 1841, will commence on the second Monday in January. In June an annual examination will take place.

A limited number of Pupils only, will be received, and a select number of Young Ladies may be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal.

Prices of board and tuition have been reduced, to suit the exigencies of the times.

Every branch of English Literature will be taught; also, Music on Piano and Guitar, Embroidery and Rug Work of every variety, and Wax Work.

November 9, 1840. 23-12tmj.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles.—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Executor's Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Hart, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1841, at the Market-house in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz:

12 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
5 likely Negroes, consisting of three women, one man, and one boy.

—ALSO—

An elegant **SOFA**, with several other articles of Household Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

JAMES H. HOOPER, } *Executors.*
ELIJAH FULLER, }

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1840. 25-ts

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date.

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass't'r.*

September 1, 1840. 12tf

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 22d and 23d of January next.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trustee.*

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Christopher McRae and wife, Faiq'd A. McRae and wife, *vs.* the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae, whose names are unknown, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petitioners petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPICUACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, at 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1Y

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* butters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons-James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence come Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or related and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by *medicines that are truly effective.* Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sol. Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 85tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unbelievableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattenuated by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and [illegible] resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.